

NO TERMS BUT SURRENDER WHILE KAISER AND WAR LORDS RULE

British Take 6,000 Prisoners And Wilson's Uncompromising Words Put On Cables; Military To Control Armistice

(By The Associated Press)

Field Marshal Haig's third and fourth armies having smashed through German lines south of Valenciennes continue successfully to hammer their way toward Maubeuge and Mons. Today's attack started from the new front gained Wednesday in an advance of between three and four miles on a front of fifteen miles in which more than six thousand prisoners and many guns are reported to have been taken. The enemy is resisting stubbornly but the British are forging ahead, capturing villages and other important points.

West of Maubeuge the British have taken the village of Beaudignies, one and one-half miles southwest of Le Quesnoy, the most important stronghold defending Maubeuge on the west. They also have crossed the natural barrier of the Ecaillon river and rapidly are placing Valenciennes in a pocket. Apparently the British are not desirous of taking Valenciennes by fighting the Germans in the streets of the town but plan to outflank it. The town is now partly surrounded and the menace has increased by the advance of the south and capture of the entire Raimies forest to the north.

The British thrust undoubtedly has badly shaken the German defenses south of Valenciennes which are so important to the security of the German line northward to the Dutch border and south and east to the Meuse. Unless the British attacks are held today, apparently the enemy will have to continue retreating on the Belgian front and east of the Oise.

While the British are attacking north of the Sambre Canal to the Scheldt the French have begun an offensive south of the Oise. The Sambre canal has been crossed east of Grand Verly and the French have maintained their gains against strong German counter attacks. Between the Serre and the Oise and further east the French maintain their pressure and have gained ground south of Mountcernet.

Severe fighting has developed down east of the Aisne in the region of Veouliers, the Germans having failed in strong efforts Tuesday and Wednesday to dislodge the French from important positions. General Gouraud now commands the important defenses of north and south of the great forest of Boult, north of the Argonne.

On the front west of the Meuse the Americans maintain the gains made Wednesday and are in a position to bring about a German retirement on the center and left of the line. Wednesday's gains were mostly on the extreme right and outflank the enemy front westward toward the Argonne.

PATROLS ACTIVE.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 24.—(By The Associated Press, 4:30 a. m.)—The British have taken more than 5,000 prisoners and many guns in their new attack, begun yesterday morning on the front below Valenciennes.

In brilliant moonlight, assisted by roaring flocks of night-bombing airplanes, the British fought throughout the night and made steady gains.

A concentration at Peux for a counter attack was observed from the air. Transport, ammunition trains and masses of men became mixed up on the roads in that vicinity. When the concentration was sufficiently large and the enemy traffic appeared to be in great state of confusion the British guns opened fire. Soon the ground was strewn with dead men and horses, equipment, wagons, lorries and limbers.

Reports tell of particularly fierce fighting at Poperouille where the British were held up for a time by a murderous fire from a heavy concentration of German machine guns. The British waited for a time until the advance had progressed north and south of them. Then they swept around the town on both sides. At the rear they found a triangular cleared space, in which the German machine gunners retired to prepared positions. The British went around them and captured Poperouille wood at the back of the triangle, thus surrounding the enemy.

For hours these Germans held out. The British finally stormed the position.

At Ecarmain also there was desperate fighting. The attacking British found the town a shambles, heaps of dead Germans lying about.

The towns had been pillaged by the Germans.

There are further signs that the Germans either now are carrying out or are on the verge of beginning a retreat from the Scheldt line, as the British north of Valenciennes push out in the direction of Mons and Maubeuge. There are less than 18 miles from Mons and about 15 from Maubeuge. There was sharp fighting at Boues before it was captured. As the enemy retreated he exploded mine under roads and railways.

Many Alsatians have been captured. A large number of these expressed the desire to join the French army, saying they had been dragged into the German army against their will and desired more than anything else to fight the Emperor's forces.

CLING TO SCHELDT.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Wednesday, Oct. 23.—(Canadian Press)—British armies attached to the Canadian forces holding the line north of Valenciennes report that Valenciennes has been evacuated by the enemy except for posts at a few points in the city. The Germans, however, are clinging obstinately to the east bank of the Scheldt canal north of Valenciennes.

Villages left behind by the Germans are intact although they have been systematically sacked and looted. All bridges have been destroyed.

INFLUENZA RECORD.

The following table is the complete record of the course of the influenza epidemic in this city. The number of new cases are shown by days since the first cases were reported on September 20, and the deaths that have occurred are shown weekly.

Sept. 20	9	Oct. 8	77
21	0	9	119
22	0	10	136
23	22	11	172
24	5	12	163
25	18	13	70
26	22	14	286
27	22	15	262
28	17	16	268
29	0	17	187
30	33	18	328
Oct. 1	30	19	278
2	15	20	106
3	56	21	356
4	56	22	356
5	58	23	261
6	74		
7	77	Total	3,812

The deaths by weeks are as follows:

Sept. 25	8
Oct. 5	7
Oct. 12	29
Oct. 19	67
Total	106

INFLUENZA ON DECREASE IN ALL ARMY CAMPS

Washington, Oct. 24.—For the first time since the epidemic of influenza began spreading in the army camps, the weekly health report of the surgeon general shows a decrease in both hospital rates of death. For the week ending Oct. 18, given out today, shows a decrease in the death rate from 20.6 per thousand to 19, and in the admission rate for disease from 4,760 to 2,914.

The report says the crest of the epidemic now has been definitely passed, the number of influenza cases dropping one-half and the number of pneumonia cases decreasing from 17,852 to 11,013.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 24.—(By the A. P.)—American patrols early today penetrated deeply into the German lines in the region of Grand Pre and north of Verdun. The enemy has been using his artillery and machine guns freely along the entire front. There has been little change in the situation since last night.

Boy Scouts in Hamburg and other cities are being armed with machine guns and are used frequently in quelling strike outbreaks.

Activity today was less than on Wednesday when conditions were most ideal. The bright moonlight last night enabled American aviators to bomb behind the German lines. One of the American bombing squadrons dropped 3,077 kilograms of bombs on the Bois de Barricourt and the Bois de Folle. German aviators dropped bombs on towns behind the American lines occupied only by civilians and without great military value.

FAIRFIELD BEACH LAND DISPUTE IN SUPREME COURT

Arguments were made in the Supreme Court of Errors this morning in the appeal from the Superior court of New Haven county by the defendant in the case of Giuseppe Carrano and other against John W. Hutt.

It is expected the appeal of E. W. Pickett, defendant in the case of Mary J. Morehouse and others against Frederick C. Wood and others will be argued at today's session. This action involves ownership of a large amount of property on Fairfield beach, and it is decided in favor of the plaintiff will mean dispossession of many of the cottages on the beach. The case is involved, and depends to some extent upon old records which are disputed. Pickett sold much of this land to the present occupiers but in the suit decided in the Common Pleas court his title to the land was overturned.

Horse, Wagon, Beer All Go With Kelley

While William Sumner, of 1475 Main street, a driver employed by the Clausen & Flannigan Brewing Co., of East Washington and Housatonic avenues, was delivering beer to a cafe located at 38 Edwin street, this forenoon, a friend of his, John Kelley, of somewhere in Washington avenue, made off with the wagon, which was loaded with 13 and a half cases of beer.

The police sent out an alarm. It is expected that the horse, wagon, beer and Kelley will be picked up today.

INFLUENZA MULTIPLIES BUT U. S. SURGEON SANDIGE SEES HOPE FOR EARLY DIMINUTION

Two hundred and fifty new cases of Spanish influenza and 12 additional deaths, for the 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock this morning is the latest report on the epidemic for this city. The total number of cases to date number 3,862, with 118 deaths. The figures show a decline of 75 in new cases and an increase in deaths of 4, over the previous day's figures.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Sandige of the United States Public Health Service, who was sent on from Washington to help in the control of the scourge in Fairfield county, said today that from experience gained in the epidemic in this county and also in Massachusetts at the early stages, Bridgeport would, in the next few days, see a steady and definite decline. Dr. Sandige said that while there may be certain days after the actual decline starts when the figures will take an upward bound, it would not last, and he was confident that things would clear up in Bridgeport in such a manner as to make even the most skeptical believe that the scourge had been finally conquered. He said that he was not making a certain prediction that the epidemic was soon to depart from Bridgeport, but was only giving to the public his opinion on the matter as gained from experience.

ASSERTS POWER TO ALTER RATES

Washington, Oct. 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today asserted its authority to alter railroad freight rates initiated by Director General McAdoo, even without affirmative showing that they are wrong and announced that the assumption that such rates are presumed to be right and just is incorrect.

Dr. Sandige said that from observation in other cities in Fairfield county and in the state of Connecticut, he would venture to say that unless a recurrence of the malady occurred here, Bridgeport would find that it had but 25 per cent. of the number of cases as had occurred in other Connecticut cities in comparison to its population and conditions.

After an investigation into the obstructions of children from school, in which a district where the greatest number were reported to be away was taken as an example, Dr. L. A. Wilkes, school medical inspector, reported to the Department of Health that while a number of the children were undoubtedly suffering from Spanish influenza, the greater majority of them were able to attend school as far as their health alone was concerned.

The situation at the isolation hospital continues to improve, but one trained nurse is needed immediately for night service at that institution.

One resident of Bridgeport, who made the request that her name be withheld, has sent a check of \$25 to Dr. Brown and asked that it be used in aiding sufferers of the influenza. The lady herself is confined to her home by illness and cannot render help herself, and explains her forwarding of the check to the health officer by saying that she would assist materially if able, but in lieu of that would like to assist financially.

T. W. LAWSON INJURED.

Marlboro, Mass., Oct. 24.—Thomas W. Lawson, Boston financier, who was injured late yesterday when his auto overturned in Northboro, was improved today, hospital physicians said. He had two fractured ribs and numerous cuts and bruises. His chauffeur whose right leg was severely cut, passed a restless night.

Rome, Oct. 24.—French forces today penetrated enemy positions taking more than 700 prisoners, says the Italian official statement.

Hungary Will Apply Directly to Entente Governments to Ascertain Terms—Vienna Threatened With Famine—Austrian Government Feels Reforms Have Opened Way to Cessation of Hostilities—Italian Papers Call President "Supreme Arbiter."

Washington, Oct. 24.—No armistice except under conditions of surrender.

No peace with the Kaiser and his war lords, now or later. Thus President Wilson has given in advance his own final decision in informing the new spokesmen of Germany that he has acceded to their request that he take up with the Allies their plea for an armistice and peace negotiations. The President's reply to the latest German note has gone on its way to Berlin. It was delivered to Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss Charge here, last night at 9 o'clock and soon afterward was on the cables in plain English, no time being lost to convert the President's uncompromising sentences into code.

President Wilson's reply to Germany was sent broadcast to the world from the Arlington Naval Radio Towers last night after the official text had been put on the cables. If not picked up directly by the great German station at Nauen, it undoubtedly was relayed from other points in Europe in time to reach Berlin this morning.

Apparently the exchanges which had been in progress between Washington and the Allied capitals since the wireless version of the German communication was picked up Monday terminated late in the afternoon, enabling the President to reply just eleven hours after the official text had been delivered.

GRENADINE BURSTS TWO INJURED

Paris, Oct. 24.—Miss Elizabeth Sergeant of Brookline, Mass., daughter of Charles S. Sergeant, vice president of the Boston Elevated railway, was injured by the explosion of a hand grenade near the French front, Saturday. The explosion caused the instant death of Mlle. DeVallette, head of the American section of the press department of the foreign office, who had picked up the grenade.

Miss Sergeant, whose name was incorrectly given in first reports as Miss Thornton, was not seriously injured.

WILL APPLY DIRECT.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Hungary intends to apply direct to the entente governments to ascertain on what terms they will grant armistice and peace. It is reported in political circles in Buda Pest, according to a Zurich despatch to the Journal.

Austria-Hungary already is reconciled to the idea of union by capitulation, says a Vienna despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung because Vienna is threatened with famine, the authorities are powerless, and laws no longer are enforced.

PANIC IN VIENNA.

Basel, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's reply to Austria's note has had an overwhelming effect in Vienna according to a dispatch from the Austrian capital by the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Not only was there a violent panic in financial circles, but the note was considered a political quarters as being extremely humiliating for the dual monarchy.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY.

Zurich, Oct. 4.—Austria's reply to President Wilson, which soon will be sent, will declare Austria is not disposed to enter into negotiations with the Czech-Slovaks in Paris, but only with those in Austria, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Gazette. The note will say further that the reconstruction of the Austrian state cannot be effected so rapidly that an armistice must be depended upon it and, now that Emperor Charles' manifesto has opened the way to reforms, the government sees no obstacle to an armistice.

SUPREME ARBITER.

Rome, Wednesday, Oct. 23.—All the newspapers here carry columns of comment on President Wilson's reply to Austria. The Epoca says: "President Wilson must be the supreme arbiter between the Allies and their enemies," adding that America, being entirely disinterested if an armistice should be concluded, can be considered almost outside of the conflict and thus adopted for harmonizing interests among the Allies and for imposing conditions upon the enemy in accordance with the fundamental principles of a reorganized world. The Corriere d'Italia considers that the whole problem is based upon whether the Austrian dynasty still has time to come to an agreement with its own people. The Tribuna says Mr. Wilson's reply has "removed the sceptre from the emperor's hand, passing it into the hands of the people."

SUES TO COMPEL PERFORMANCE OF THEIR CONTRACT

Decree for specific performance of an agreement to purchase property in Greenwich known as Dieckhoff's Island, or Saw Island, alleged to have been made between the Knickerbocker Investment Co. of New York and Georgia Timken Frv of Greenwich, and damages of \$15,000 is claimed in an action filed in the Superior court by the Investment Co.

WILSON'S ULTIMATUM TO PRINCE MAXIMILIAN KAISER MUST GO BEFORE GERMANY CAN HAVE PEACE TALK

Department of State, October 23.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government, and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanate not from those who have hitherto dictated the policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag, and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"Should such terms of armistice be suggested their acceptance by Germany will afford best concrete evidence of her un-

equivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

"Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principles and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached.

"It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not, and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustice of this war, the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must debate not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"(Signed) ROBERT LANSING."

To Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad Interim, in Charge of German Interests in the United States.